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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A61M 5/34, 5/315, 5/24		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/17640
			(43) International Publication Date: 13 June 1996 (13.06.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/RU95/00261		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 4 December 1995 (04.12.95)			
(30) Priority Data: 94042471 9 December 1994 (09.12.94) RU		Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
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(54) Title: SYRINGE			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The claimed syringe relates to medical instruments and can be used for a local analgesia. It contains joining body (1) and barrel (2) with gear rod (3) inside which has kinematical connection with driver pawl (5) and stopper pawl (6) of return move of the plunger (3), which are hinged on a rotary handle (7). Fastening unit (11) of double-edged needle (12) is fixed on one of the ends of the barrel which provides for the turn of the needle up to 180°. A set of aspiration elements (16), spring (21) and squeezing bushing (22) permit to execute the aspiration test. The design of the driver unit permits to carry out an analgesia in two modes: discrete dosing, e.g., for the intraligamental analgesia, and free dosing for the conducting or infiltration analgesia.</p>			

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SYRINGE

Technical Field

This invention relates to a medical instruments and 5 specifically to devices and apparatuses for introducing of medical preparations in a process of therapeutical and/or surgical treatment. More specifically the invention relates to a structure of a syringe and can be used, in particular, at dental treatment while providing for intraligamental, 10 intrabonal, intraseptal or endopulpier analgesia, as well as for sealing of root channels of teeth.

Particularly, the invention relates to particulars of syringe details such as a drive unit ensuring strictly dosed and limited movement of a plunger by its blocking; a fastening 15 unit for double-edged needle ensuring mobility of injection part of the needle; as well as to their mutual arrangement and other elements, ensuring simplicity, reliability and universality of the syringe.

20 Background Art

One has to deal in dental treatment with a patient who often suffers a notable pain from the beginning. Therefore there is the need to provide the effective local analgesia at the very beginning of a medical (therapeutical or surgical) 25 interference.

Generally a structure of a syringe used in dental treatment contains a joint casing (a body and a barrel), in which a cartridge with appropriate analgesic means is placed, usually having an elastic face wall on the part of a needle 30 and on the other part - a movable plug interacting with a plunger located coaxial in the back part of the casing. A mechanical drive provides for longitudinal translational motion of the plunger. Such structure is described, for example, in French application FR 2343486, published in 1977.

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Exact dosage of an analgesic substance is extremely important when highly efficient medical means are used for to exclude pain feelings of the patient on the one hand, and to prevent excessive introduction (overdosing) of the analgesic 5 on the other. Exact dosing is especially desirable at intraligamental, intrabonal, intraseptal or endopulpier analgesia. In the state of the art such dosing is provided by providing for the structure of a syringe, having a joint casing in which above mentioned cartridge interacting with the 10 plunger is placed, of a ratchet-and pawl mechanism for fixed movement of the plunger. The ratchet-and pawl mechanism includes the plunger provided by ratchet teeth, and a syringe drive system actuated by a handle hinged to the casing, which can be squeezed with the casing by a hand of the dentist 15 carrying out an analgesia.

The closest analogue to the claimed device is a dental syringe, which consists of a body, connected by a bayonet joint with a barrel, a piston with a plunger having ratchet teeth, and a drive system, including a rotary handle fixed on 20 the body, a driver pawl interacting with the handle by means of a rotary lever with a roller, and a sleeve with a bushing having ledges and loaded by a spring.

A lock for preventing the return move of the plunger, which is made in a form of a cylinder with ledges interacting 25 with the ratchet teeth, is rigidly fixed in the sleeve by means of a pin. The lock permits the plunger to be moved in the direction to the barrel only. A cartridge is placed into the barrel, which has an elastic end wall on the one hand, and movable plug interacting with a piston - on the other. There 30 is a needle inside the barrel, piercing the end wall of the cartridge. For fastening of the injection needle the barrel is provided by a bevel (USSR inventor's certificate SU 1591989. IPC A 61 M 5/24. 1986).

This structure permits to inject the analgesic liquid by 35 exact doses, corresponding to movement of the cartridge piston.

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to a distance equal to the step of the ratchet tooth on the plunger. However in some cases there is the need to inject significant quantity of the analgesic liquid in a mode of conducting or infiltration analgesia. Such necessity can be 5 found out after the analgesic treatment already began, that in the known state of the art would require extraction of the needle from the patient's gum and replacement of the dosing syringe to a conventional one having the back end of the plunger interacting with the cartridge piston provided by a 10 rest for a finger of the dentist.

It should be noticed also, that in the course of a local analgesia there is the necessity to apply a return move of a piston (aspiration test) for the purpose of exception of placing of the injection needle in a blood vessel.

15 However the state of the art does not permit to execute the aspiration test during the local analgesia using the cartridges and the dosing injection of a medical substance.

Also the state of the art does not permit to execute the local analgesia in distal jaw departments without deformation 20 of a working part of the injection needle.

Disclosure of Invention

An aim of this invention is to provide a syringe using cartridges with a medical means and enabling to execute the 25 dosing intraligamental as well as the conducting analgesia.

Another aim of the invention is the creation of a syringe which additionally enables the aspiration test in the mode of conducting analgesia.

A further aim of the invention is to provide a possibility 30 to control the position of the injection needle in the course of intraligamental, intraseptal and other injections in distal jaw departments without deformation of the working part of the needle.

These and other objects are achieved by a syringe 35 containing a body connected with a barrel which other end

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having a unit for fastening of the double-edged needle, a plunger having ratchet teeth and located in the body, a stopper pawl of return move of the plunger, installed with a possibility of interaction with the plunger, a drive unit, 5 consisting of a rotary handle fixed on the body and a drive pawl fixed on the handle, compensator of a cartridge length, located in the body, a guiding element, positioned between the barrel and the unit for fastening of the double-edged needle, which unit is made in the form of a hollow sphere with a slot 10 and a holder of the double-edged needle fixed in the slot with the possibility of moving in the slot on the generatrix of the surface of the sphere to an angle up to 180°, an aspiration element, fixed on the one end of the plunger, wherein the stopper pawl of return move of the plunger is installed in the 15 body under the rotary handle behind the drive pawl; the stopper pawl of return move and the drive pawl are hinged with the possibility of runaway from meshing the plunger with the help of the rotary handle; another end of the plunger provided by a rest for a finger of the dentist; and the aspiration 20 element is made in a spear like or mushroom like form; the spear like aspiration element is made slitted in the axis; the aspiration element is made removable.

Providing the syringe by the aspiration element permits to prevent the radial displacement of the end of the plunger and 25 consequently to prevent destruction of cartridge walls, as well as to execute the aspiration test.

The mushroom like aspiration element should be used in case of using the cartridges, which plug-pistons have a cylindrical recess. It provides for gripping effect when 30 penetrating in the recess by its "umbrella", which diameter shall be more than the diameter of the recess; that permits to execute return movement of the plug-piston. The spear like aspiration element should be used for the cartridges without the recess in the piston; the spear like aspiration element 35 may be made slitted and executed from elastic material with a

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large module of elasticity for more effective gripping as far as the plug-pistons are manufactured of materials of various hardness.

The drive unit, consisting of the rotary handle, the 5 driver pawl and the stopper pawl of return move, permits to execute the dosing introduction of a medical preparation under a large pressure, as well as permits to make the conducting analgesia by runaway the driver pawl and the stopper pawl of return move from meshing the plunger.

10 The compensator of the cartridge length is provided, for example, by a spring and a squeezing bushing; it serves for fixing the cartridge as well as for prevention its axial moving at aspiration process.

The unit for fastening of the double-edged needle is made 15 in the form of hollow sphere with the meridian slot, in which the holder of double-edged needle is fixed with the possibility of moving in the slot on the generatrix of the surface of the sphere to an angle up to 180°, and the guiding element is positioned in the section of the sphere between the 20 unit for fastening of the double-edged needle and the barrel. The guiding element "catches" the needle back nose and prevents deformation of the cartridge membrane, which otherwise could lead to leakage of the analgesic liquid under the pressure.

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Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 represents the general view of the syringe according to the claimed invention.

Fig. 2 represents the general view of the drive unit in 30 working position for the mode of dosing introduction of the analgesic liquid.

Fig. 3 represents the general view of the drive unit in working position for the mode of free introduction of the analgesic liquid.

35 Fig. 4 is the cross-section of the unit for fastening of

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the double-edged needle together with that needle in the working position.

Fig. 5 is the variant of gripping (fixing) of the plunger with the cartridge piston for one type of the plugs.

5 Fig. 6 is the variant of gripping (fixing) of the plunger with the cartridge piston for other type of the plugs.

The following reference signs are used in the drawings:

- 1 - the body of the syringe;
- 10 2 - the barrel of the syringe;
- 3 - the plunger;
- 4 - the ratchet teeth on the plunger;
- 5 - the driver pawl of the plunger;
- 6 - the stopper pawl of return move of the plunger;
- 15 7 - the rotary handle;
- 8 - the longitudinal slot in the back part of the body for the driver pawl and the stopper pawl of return move;
- 9 - the first resilient element, interacting with the driver pawl and with the handle;
- 20 10 - the second resilient element, interacting with the stopper pawl of return move and with the back part of the body of the syringe;
- 11 - the sphere like unit for fastening of the double-edged needle;
- 25 12 - the double-edged needle;
- 13 - the slot in the sphere like fastening unit 11;
- 14 - the holder of the double-edged needle 12;
- 15 - the guiding element for the double-edged needle 12;
- 16 - the aspiration element of the plunger;
- 30 17 - the cartridge with medical means;
- 18 - the piston of the cartridge 17;
- 19 - the elastic membrane of the cartridge 17;
- 20 - the slot in the barrel 2 of the syringe for the visual control of the charge of an analgesic liquid;
- 25 21 - the spring of the compensator of the cartridge length;

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- 22 - the squeezing bushing of the compensator of the cartridge length;
- 23 - the rest for a finger of the dentist on the end of the plunger 3;
- 5 24 - the platform on the back end of the stopper pawl of return move, interacting with the handle;
- 25 - the fixing pin of the driver pawl.

10 **Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention**

According to the best mode for carrying out the invention illustrated by the drawings, a syringe includes body 1 and barrel 2. Plunger 3 having ratchet teeth 4 is located in the body 1. Driver pawl 5 and stopper pawl of return move 6 interact with the ratchet teeth of the plunger. The driver pawl 5, which is hinged to rotary handle 7, is installed with the possibility of interaction with the ratchet teeth 4 of the plunger 3 through longitudinal slot 8 in the body 1 and is spring-loaded with respect to the handle 7 by the first 20 resilient element 9. The stopper pawl of return move 6, which is hinged to the body 1, is installed with the possibility of interaction with the ratchet teeth 4 of the plunger 3 through the same longitudinal slot 8 in the body 1 behind the driver pawl and is spring-loaded in respect of the body 1 by the 25 second resilient element 10.

Unit 11 for fastening of double-edged needle 12, which is located on the forward end of the barrel 2, is designed in the form of a sphere having meridian slot 13, and holder 14 of the double-edged needle 12, which is protruded through the slot 13 30 with the possibility of moving along the slot practically up to 180°. Guiding element 15 is installed in the section of the sphere for fixing the radial position of that end of the double-edged needle 12 which penetrates into cartridge 17. Aspiration element 16 is connected with the forward part of 35 the plunger 3.

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For preparation of the syringe to work, the cartridge 17 with an analgesic liquid is placed into the hollow barrel 2. The cartridge 17 is closed on the part of the plunger 3 by plug-piston 18, and on the part of the double-edged needle 12 by membrane 19. There is slot 20 in the wall of the forward part of the barrel 2 for a visual control of the analgesic liquid. A compensator consisting of spring 21 and squeezing bushing 22 is installed inside the body 1. The back end of the plunger 3 is finished by rest 23 for a finger of the dentist. 10 One installs the holder 14 on the axis of the syringe, enters the double-edged needle 12 by its back (non-injecting) end through the holder 14 and through the guiding element 15, piercing elastic wall (membrane) 19 of the cartridge 17. Then the injection end of the needle 12 can be installed with any 15 inclination in respect of the axis of the syringe, necessary for the injection, by moving of the holder 14 in the meridian slot 13. A grade scale can be put on the sphere along the slot for convenience of choice of an angle of inclination of the needle. During that move the radial position of the opposite 20 end of the needle is fixed by the guiding element 15 to prevent a deformation of the membrane of the cartridge.

In the mode of intraligamental analgesia the syringe according to the invention works as follows. After the introduction of the needle in a periodontal cavity, the handle 25 7 shall be squeezed, this move through the first resilient element 9 is transmitted to the driver pawl 5, and from the driver pawl 5 - to the plunger 3. Each squeezing results in the moving ahead of the plunger 3 on a length of one ratchet tooth 4 and in the influencing through the aspiration element 30 16 on the plug-piston 18, thus providing the dosing introduction of an analgesic. The stopper pawl of return move 6 is engaged with the ratchet teeth 4 simultaneously with the driver pawl 5, thus blocking the return move of the plunger 3. Being free (i.e. without the pressure of a hand of the 35 dentist) the first resilient element 9 is placed in a neutral

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position providing for the squeezing of the driver pawl 5 with the plunger 3, engagement with the ratchet teeth 4 of the plunger 3 and squeezing out of the handle 7 from the body 1 up to its rest on a platform 24 on the back end of the stopper 5 pawl of return move. The second resilient element 10 is also placed in a neutral position providing for the squeezing of the stopper pawl of return move 6 with the plunger 3 and engagement with the ratchet teeth 4 of the plunger 3. Thus, with each squeezing of the handle 7, the plunger 3 is moved 10 ahead on the length of one ratchet tooth 4; the move of the plunger 3 is transmitted through the aspiration element 16 to the plug-piston 18, thus enabling the dosing introduction of the analgesic.

For a transfer the syringe in the mode of free dosing, the 15 handle 7 shall be squeezed out from the body to a position which is farther than the free one, thus the first resilient element 9 removes the driver pawl 5 from the meshing with the ratchet teeth 4 of the plunger 3: the driver pawl being fixed by the fixing pin 25 which is located on the body. The handle 20 7 when squeezing out presses the platform 24 on the back end of the stopper pawl of return move 6, also removing it from the meshing with the teeth 4 of the plunger 3, which shall be removed in the last position on the right. Thus the syringe is transferred to the mode of free dosage of a medical means by 25 pressing the rest 23 by a finger of the dentist.

Industrial Applicability

This invention relates to medical instruments and can be used as a syringe of a universal type for effecting all modes 30 of local analgesia at disease treatment.

The syringe according to the invention, which permits to carry out the intraligamental, intrabonal, intraseptal and other analgesia, is particularly suitable when highly effective medical means of a minimum dosage are used.

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CLAIMS

1. A syringe containing a body connected with a barrel which other end having a unit for fastening of the 10 double-edged needle, a plunger having ratchet teeth and located in the body, a stopper pawl of return move of the plunger, installed with a possibility of interaction with the plunger, a drive unit, consisting of a rotary handle, fixed on the body, and a drive pawl fixed on the handle, characterizing 15 in that it includes:

- a compensator of a cartridge length being located in the body;

- a guiding element being positioned between the barrel and the unit for fastening of the double-edged needle;

20 - which unit being made in the form of a hollow sphere with a slot and a holder of double-edged needle fixed in the slot with the possibility of moving in the slot on the generatrix of the surface of the sphere to an angle up to 180°;

25 - an aspiration element being fixed on the one end of the plunger;

- the stopper pawl of return move of the plunger being installed in the body under the rotary handle behind the drive pawl;

30 - the stopper pawl of return move and the drive pawl being fixed with a possibility of runaway from meshing the plunger with the help of the rotary handle, and another end of the plunger being provided by a rest for a finger.

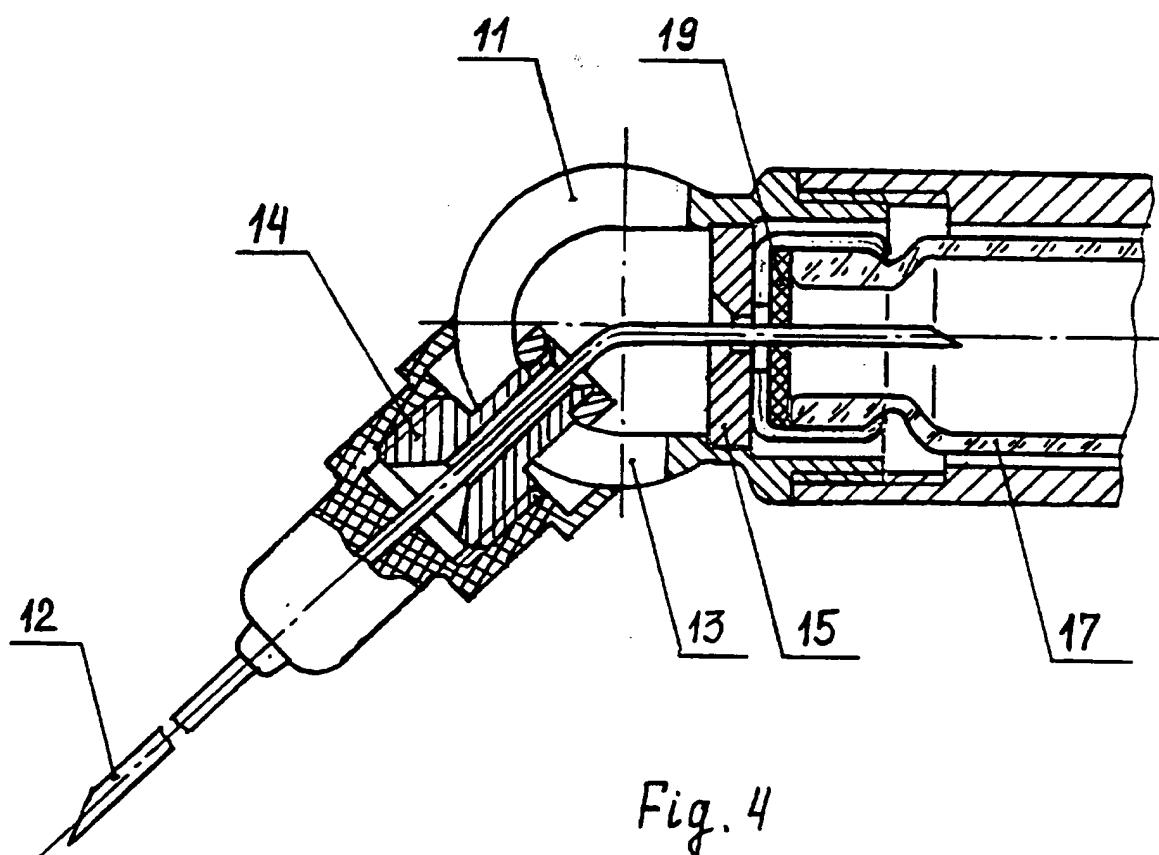
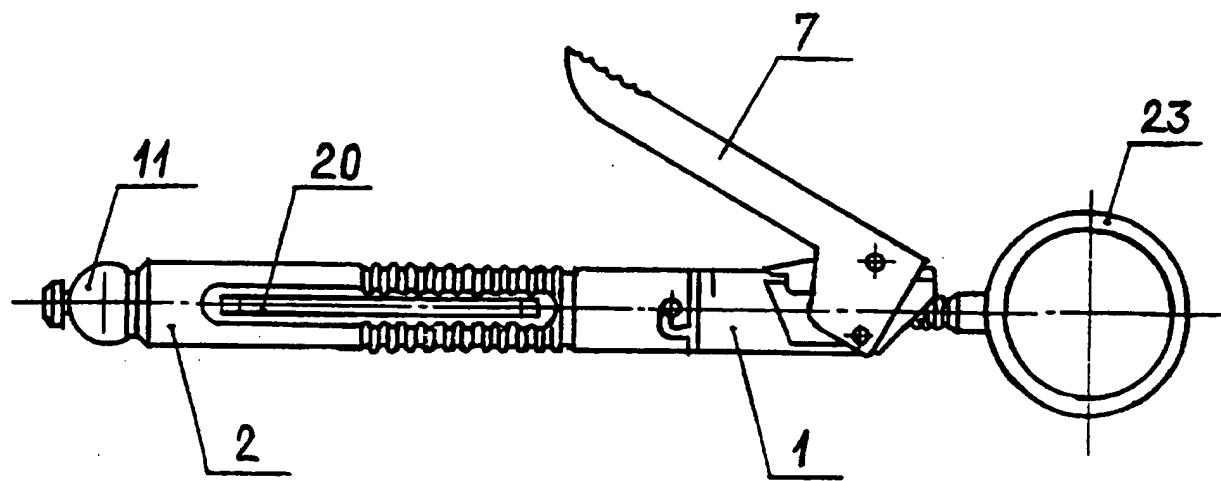
- 11 -

2. The syringe according to claim 1, wherein the aspiration element is made spear like.

3. The syringe according to claim 2, wherein the spear like aspiration element is made slitted in the axis.

4. The syringe according to claim 1, wherein the aspiration element is made mushroom like.

10 5. The syringe according to claim 1, wherein the aspiration element is made removable.



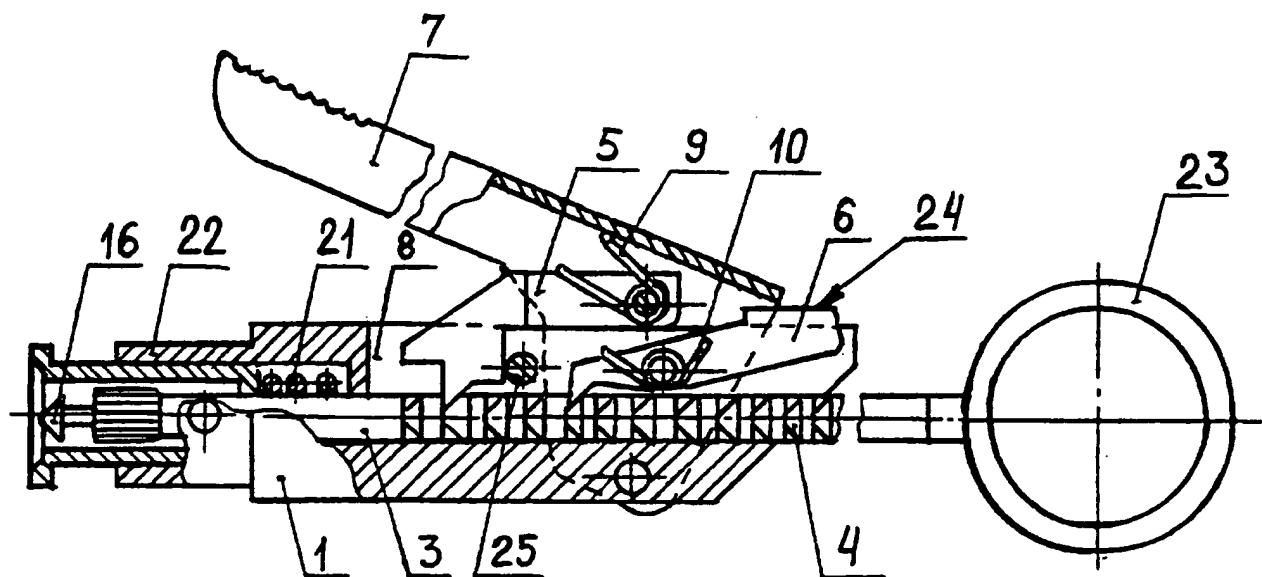


Fig. 2

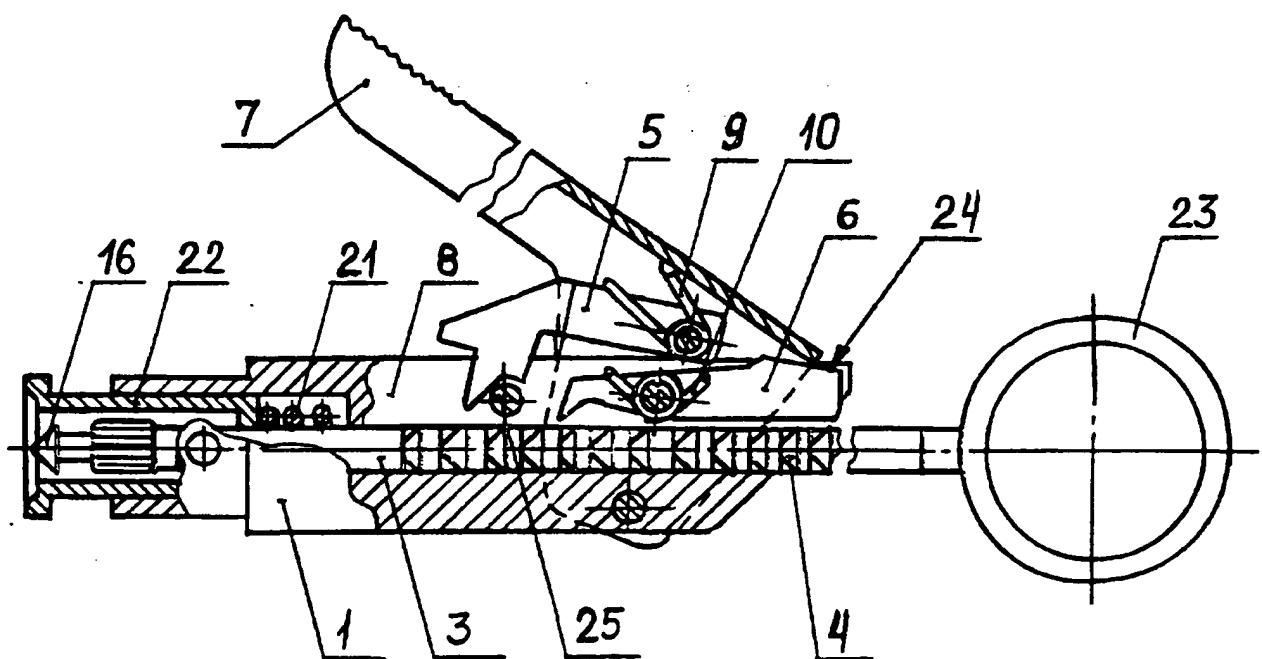


Fig. 3

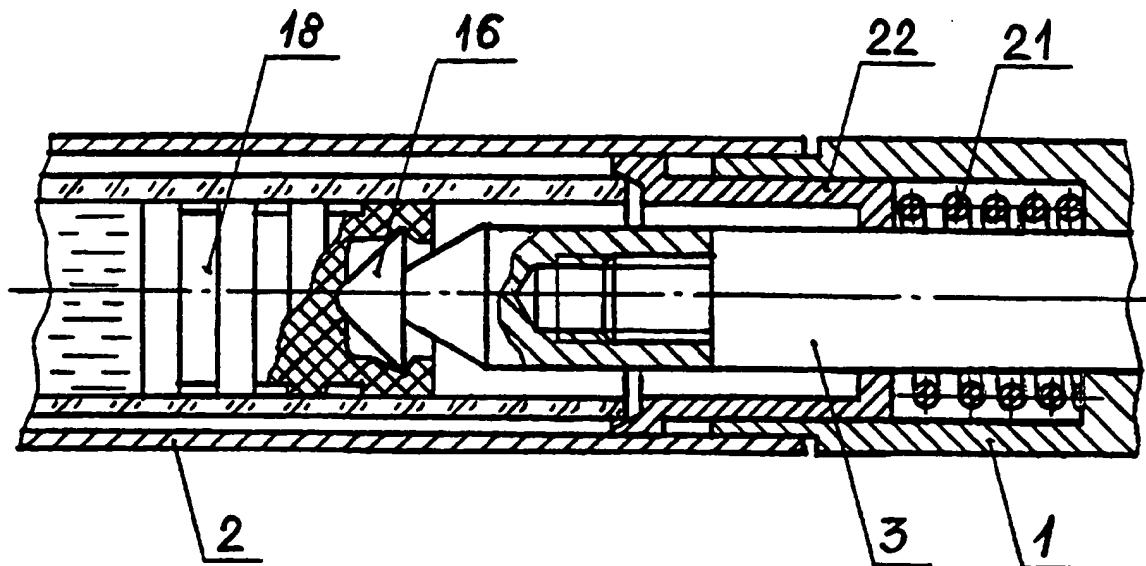


Fig. 5

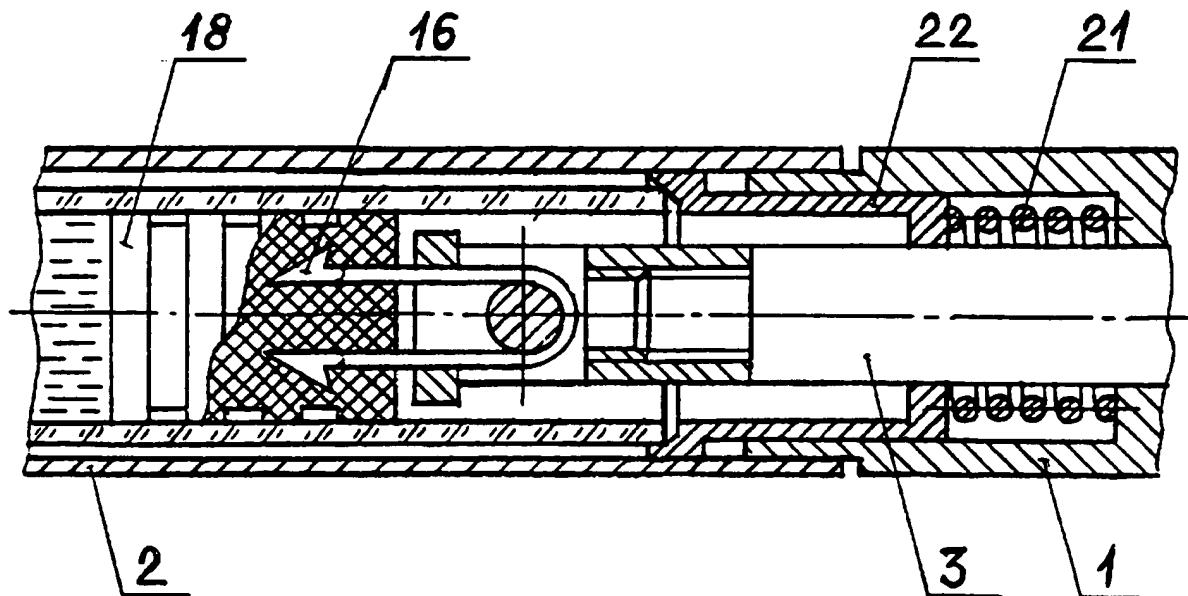


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In Application No
PCT/RU 95/00261A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61M5/34 A61M5/315 A61M5/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	FR,A,2 535 206 (MICRO-MEGA) 4 May 1984 see page 3, line 8 - line 15 see page 3, line 35 - page 4, line 9 see page 4, line 14 - line 18 see figures 1-3 ---	1
A	EP,A,0 080 793 (JACKLICH) 8 June 1983 see page 4, line 7 - line 25 see figure 2 ---	1
A	EP,A,0 129 745 (HENKE-SASS, WOLF GMBH) 2 January 1985 see page 7, line 28 - page 8, line 11 see claims; figure 3 ---	1
A	DE,B,10 76 332 (JULLIARD) 9 October 1956 see column 2, line 44 - line 51 see figure 1 ---	1
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 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search 24 April 1996	Date of mailing of the international search report 29.04.96
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
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C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 395 211 (LANDRY JR. ET AL.) 31 October 1990 see column 7, line 32 - column 8, line 54 see figures 12-16 -----	2-5

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In **Application No****PCT/RU 95/00261**

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